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MIAMI	MIAMI	OCT 3 1963	7/3 - 9/26/63

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES	ROBERT J. DWYER RJD:	plm

CHARACTER OF CASE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IS - CUBA

REFERENCE: Report SA ROBERT J. DWYER, 6/14/63, Miami.

- P -

- L E A D S -

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MM T-1 is [redacted]	Instant report, Page 21

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Report of: ROBERT J. DWYER
Office: Miami, Florida
Date: OCT 3 1963
Field Office File #: 105-1742
Bureau File #: 109-584
b7E

Title: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis:

The Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC) continues to exist, but is criticized for its 6/20/63 press releases causing a Cuban invasion hoax. On 6/22/63, CRC President, ANTONIO MACEO, resigned. ANTONIO VARONA was elected President. Former President of Nicaragua, LUIS SOMOZA, conferred with leading Cuban exile leaders in U.S. in 7/63 and offered military bases and equipment. Later, a number of exile leaders visited Nicaragua and again conferred with SOMOZA, but as yet, have not received anything. Comandos L established military unity with Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC); plans to leave the U.S., and establish military bases in Bahamas and on an island off north coast of Cuba. On 7/6/63, U.S. Customs seized a small boat and arms belonging to ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO, head of Second National Front of the Escambray (SNFE) [redacted] in NYC, sent between 40 and 50 volunteers to Miami in early 8/63. These volunteers were going to invade Haiti. They were taken to a training camp in the Florida Keys, then back to Miami and abandoned by [redacted] During 7/63 and 8/63, MANUEL ARTIME BUESA made many press announcements that he was establishing military camps in Nicaragua and Central America. So far, no camps have been established. Sources claim ARTIME receives financial assistance and special privileges from U.S. Government. [redacted] claims between 70 and 200 Cuban exiles receive military training from the [redacted] The trainees wear fatigue suits and carry wooden

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Synopsis: (Continued)

guns. Cuban radio, on 8/19/63, stated 2 boats shelled a power plant in Cuba. An unknown organization in Guatemala City claimed credit for the strike. [redacted] head of Movimiento Insurrecional Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MIRR), claimed his organization bombed Cuba on 8/15/63; made an unsuccessful attack on 8/16/63; bombed a sugar refinery on 9/8/63; but on a flight 9/7/63, was unable to locate the target. [redacted] claimed these flights were made from Central America, and no Americans were involved. On 6/15/63, U.S. Customs seized an airplane and a quantity of explosives near Miami, Florida. On 7/31/63, FBI seized 2,400 pounds of dynamite and 20 bomb casings near Lacombe, Louisiana.

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DETAILS:

I. CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

On September 12, 1963, MM T-1, a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council (CRC), advised that the following organizations continue as member organizations of the CRC:

Rescate Democratico Revolucionario (RDR)

Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC)

Accion Revolucionario Democratica (ARD)

Frente Obrero Revolucionario Democratico Cubano (FORDC)

Corporaciones Economicas (CE)

MM T-1 said that the CRC continues to publish its monthly bulletin, "Cuba Libre", and in September of 1963 put out an informational pamphlet consisting of eight different suggestions for the United States and Central American Governments. This pamphlet pointed out the remedies available under the Rio Treaty of 1947, the Caracas Declaration of 1954, and the Monroe Doctrine for the eradication of Communism in Cuba.

On July 3, 1963, the "Miami News", a newspaper published daily in Miami, Florida, contained an article stating that the CRC announced it had moved to smaller offices to cut expenses. The article stated that after having lost the $80,000.00 a month United States Government subsidy, the CRC abandoned its offices at 1700 Biscayne Boulevard, which cost $600.00 a month, and moved to 276 Northeast 25th Street, Miami, where the rent would only be $150.00 a month.

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Invasion Hoax

On June 20, 1963, the CRC announced that commandos from that organization landed in different parts of Cuba, and these commandos would broadcast from Cuba on the following day.

Thereafter, MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA and other CRC officials appeared on television in Miami, and confirmed the invasion of Cuba by five hundred Cuban exiles who represented the CRC.

On June 20, 1963, MM T-2, a member of the CRC, advised that actually only five or six Cuban refugees participated in an infiltration landing in Cuba; however, the CRC exaggerated the press announcement for the purpose of obtaining publicity to stimulate more interest among the Cuban exiles in the CRC and to increase the prestige of the CRC among the different Cuban revolutionary organizations.

On June 20, 1963, MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA confidentially advised that only about fifteen or twenty Cubans participated in the invasion, and these Cubans were on an infiltration mission, rather than an invasion attempt. VARONA said the CRC put the number of the invaders at five hundred for publicity purposes.

Later, press reports placed the number of invaders from five hundred to three thousand. There was great excitement and anticipation among Cuban exiles in Miami as a result of these inflated CRC press releases, which were carried nation-wide by the different wire services.

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On June 22, 1963, ANTONIO MACEO, President of the CRC, resigned, and MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA was elected as the new President.

On June 23, 1963, the press started calling the invasion of and landings in Cuba a hoax. Thereafter, [redacted] General Co-Ordinator of the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario-Comandos (MRR-Comandos), resigned from the CRC, and his organization also withdrew. Subsequent press editorials severely criticized the CRC for this hoax, and Cuban exiles reacted with great disillusionment and disappointment. b6 b7C

On June 28, 1963, the "New York Herald Tribune", a daily newspaper published in New York City, contained an editorial saying the tongues of the Cuban exiles are their greatest handicap, because they embarrass and anger the United States Government, confuse Cuban public opinion, and endanger lives of Cuban infiltrators.

On June 29, 1963 [redacted] Secretary of Rescate Democratico Revolucionario, announced that he and fifteen other dissidents quit Rescate and the CRC because of the irresponsible press releases. It is noted that MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA, in addition to being the head of the CRC, is also the President of Rescate Democratico Revolucionario. b6 b7C

On July 4, 1963, the CRC issued a press release condemning a campaign of defamation by "miserable puppets trying to aggravate the division among Cuban refugees".

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On August 23, 1963, [redacted] Intelligence Chief of the Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario (MRR) anti-CASTRO organization of MANUEL ARTIME, advised that the MRR-Comandos of [redacted] is a dissident group. [redacted] said that through his contacts in the latter organization, he had ascertained that only about five members of [redacted] organization landed in Cuba at the time of the June 20, 1963 invasion hoax. b6 b7C

[redacted] said the CRC press releases were a publicity stunt which backfired and destroyed any credibility and activity the CRC may have had up to that time. When the press found out it was a hoax, [redacted] resigned, blaming the CRC for the scandal which they both helped to create. b6 b7C

II. THE SOMOZA PLAN

On July 16, 1963, [redacted], in charge of public relations for the CRC, announced that LUIS SOMOZA, former President of Nicaragua, had recently been in Washington, D. C.; reportedly conferred with United States Government officials, and about ten days ago arrived in Miami, Florida.

[redacted] said that SOMOZA conducted a series of meetings, in which nearly all of the well-known Cuban exile political and action group leaders attended. At these meetings, SOMOZA claimed he had talked to all the Presidents of the Central American Republics, and these Presidents are willing to help Cuban exiles in the form of training camps, military equipment, and bases of operation from which to attack the present government of Cuba. SOMOZA indicated that his meetings with the b6 b7C

Presidents of the several Central American Republics and the leading figures among the Cuban exiles in Miami, New York and Washington, were known to have the sanction of the United States Government. On July 16, 1963, SOMOZA left Miami and returned to Nicaragua.

On July 15, 1963, the "Miami News" contained an article stating that there is growing speculation in Miami that Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY is quietly backing certain Cuban exiles, such as MANUEL ARTIME BUESA and the so-called SOMOZA Plan. It is noted that MANUEL ARTIME BUESA is the head of the MRR, an anti-CASTRO organization.

On July 15, 1963, MM T-3, who has been active in Cuban revolutionary matters for the past five years, advised that the below-listed persons are some of the better-known Cuban exile leaders who met with SOMOZA during his recent visit to the United States:

SANTIAGO ALVAREZ RODRIGUEZ, Comandos L

LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC)

[redacted] Alpha 66 b6 b7C

SIXTO MESA, MRR

JOSE MORELL ROMERO, Cuban Committee of Liberation

CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, former President of Cuba

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MANUEL ARTIME, MRR

[redacted] labor leader b6 b7C

JOSE BOSCH, Cuban industrialist

On July 26, 1963, SANTIAGO ALVAREZ RODRIGUEZ advised he had talked with LUIS SOMOZA about four hours while SOMOZA was in Miami during the middle of July, 1963. ALVAREZ said that it is his opinion SOMOZA was acting as an intermediary between the United States Government and the Cuban exiles.

On August 20, 1963, ALVAREZ advised that nothing has yet developed concerning the SOMOZA plan; it is now not clear what SOMOZA is offering, or what the United States Government's position or attitude is in this matter. ALVAREZ said it is obvious SOMOZA cannot afford, either as a private individual or a representative of the Nicaraguan Government, to back such a military program by Cuban exiles, and will have to have the backing and support of the United States Government to go on with his plan.

On July 30, 1963, [redacted] member of the Executive Committee of the MDC, advised that about a week ago, a Nicaraguan Army officer visited the MDC Headquarters, and in the name of SOMOZA, offered camps, military equipment and bases in Nicaragua. This individual also offered to pay the expenses of moving the MDC operations to Nicaragua. b6 b7C

[redacted] explained that the MDC had taken no positive action concerning this matter, and had adopted a "wait and see" policy to ascertain what attitude the United States Government would take concerning this matter.

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On August 7, 1963, [redacted] of Rescate Democratico Revolucionario, advised that when SOMOZA was in the United States during July of 1963, MANUEL ANTONIO DE VARONA, head of the Rescate Democratico Revolucionario (RDR), conferred with SOMOZA in Miami and New York. At the invitation of SOMOZA, VARONA left for Nicaragua on August 1, 1963, to again confer with SOMOZA, and is expected to return to Miami in about a week. b6 b7C

On September 10, 1963, [redacted] advised that nothing definite had been established as a result of VARONA's visit to Nicaragua, and that the future of the proposed SOMOZA Plan is uncertain. b6 b7C

On August 13, 1963, LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, military leader of the MDC, advised that he had recently returned from Nicaragua, where he had conferred with SOMOZA, who made no commitments or indicated any definite plan existed. SOMOZA showed great interest in the Cuban problem, but offered no positive help or aid in the way of arms or training camps.

BATISTA FALLA said that CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, former President of Cuba, was in Nicaragua at the same time, conferred with SOMOZA, but did not receive any offers of positive aid. BATISTA explained that PRIO had just previously returned from the Dominican Republic (DR), and although PRIO and [redacted] the DR, had been friends for many years, PRIO was unable to obtain any military bases in the DR. b6 b7C

On August 22, 1963, [redacted] former Cuban Minister of Defense and Co-Ordinator of the anti-CASTRO

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organization Armed Forces of Cuba in Exile, stated that about a month ago, LUIS SOMOZA told [redacted] former Cuban delegate to the United Nations (UN), that he (SOMOZA) had talked to United States Attorney General (AG) ROBERT KENNEDY. b6 b7C

AG KENNEDY reportedly said it was necessary for SOMOZA to work out the Cuban problem and to unite Cuban exiles. SOMOZA recommended that MANUEL ARTIME BUESA be designated as the leader of the Cuban exiles.

[redacted] advised that there was later a meeting in Miami at the home of Nicaraguan Army Captain [redacted] between SOMOZA and a number of Cuban exile leaders. At this meeting, SOMOZA said there was a possibility of Nicaraguan support for the Cuban exile anti-CASTRO movement, but first the exiles would have to accept ARTIME as their leader. There was considerable opposition to this suggestion by the exile leaders attending the meeting. b6 b7C

On September 12, 1963, [redacted] former attorney and textile mill operator in Cuba, advised he had recently visited Nicaragua and conferred with LUIS SOMOZA concerning help to Cuban exiles.

[redacted] said there are no training camps in Nicaragua or Central America for Cuban exiles, and all the proposed aid and backing has progressed no further than the talking stage. [redacted] said it seems to him that everyone is waiting for the United States Government to give the "green light". b6 b7C

On September 12, 1963, MM T-3 advised that nearly all top political leaders among Cuban exiles have conferred with SOMOZA and now agree that the SOMOZA Plan is too big for

SOMOZA and the Central American Republics to put into effect without United States military and political support.

MM T-3 said that the different Cuban military and political leaders now feel that SOMOZA has not yet obtained a positive commitment from the United States Government, because after two and a half months of conferences, there are not any Cuban exile military training camps in Central America, and the SOMOZA Plan has not progressed beyond the talking stage.

III. ORGANIZATIONS

Comandos L

MM T-3 advised that Comandos L is one of the leading anti-CASTRO organizations and action groups. It is headed by [redacted] The organization maintains no office as such, but continues to use Post Office Box 66, Riverside Station, Miami, Florida, to collect money donations. b6 b7C

On July 29, 1963, [redacted] advised the organization has had no military activity since March of 1963. The leadership is now building the organization to increase membership, establish different sections, such as a Women's Section, a Publicity Section, and committees to raise funds. The organization recently put out a thirty-page booklet, setting forth the aims and purposes of the organization, along with information concerning previous military operations of the organization.

[redacted] admitted his group has two boats in the Miami River, which will be used in the future for military b6 b7C

operations against Cuba. He said his group is looking for military bases outside the United States, and is trying to obtain United States recognition.

[redacted] said his group recently established a unity with the military faction of the MDC of LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, and this unity would be beneficial in the trading and use of military equipment owned by each group. b6 b7C

MM T-3 said that in April of 1963, [redacted] wanted to send someone to Nicaragua to try and arrange for military bases in that country; however, no one was ever sent, and nothing ever developed out of this proposed plan. b6 b7C

MM T-3 said that in June of 1963, [redacted] purchased two automatic rifles, and in August of 1963, purchased a .57 mm recoilless rifle. The organization has four boats available, which are as follows:

"Silvia", a large, steel-hulled ship in the Miami River

"Har-Bel", a 36-foot wooden auxiliary cabin cruiser in the Miami River

"Phoenix", a small attack boat with two inboard engines, location unknown

A motor launch, either at Key West or Marathon, Florida.

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On July 15, 1963, [redacted] advised his organization is trying to establish a base outside the United States, but up to that time, had been unsuccessful in obtaining permission for the establishment of such a base. b6 b7C

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[redacted] stated that they had recently received a $1,000.00 donation, which money would be used for the purchase of guns. b6 b7C

On August 21, 1963, [redacted] advised that the organization had definitely decided to move its operations out of the United States. Two locations are being considered; one is the Bahama Islands, and the other is Central America. [redacted] claimed that all the organization's arms are now outside the United States, and the organization is in the process of building up its supply of medical equipment. He stated that GUILLERMO BELT, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States, is the Comandos L representative in Washington, D. C., and BELT is trying to work out an agreement with the United States Government concerning Comandos L moving out of the United States and taking their equipment with them.

On September 3, 1963, [redacted] stated that the organization plans to leave the United States in the immediate future. [redacted] will take about twenty men with him, and establish a base in the Bahama Islands. From there, the organization will establish another base on an island off the north shore of Cuba, Cuban territory, and this base will be an operational base for use by Comandos L raiders in sabotage operations. b6 b7C

[redacted] again stated that all arms of the organization are now outside the United States. He said that supplies and equipment will later come from the United States to Comandos L bases by way of Cuban refugee fishing boats operating out of Miami. b6 b7C

It is noted that on August 23, 1963, United States Customs confiscated a .20 mm gun and 130 rounds of .20 mm shells at 1852 Northwest 49th Street, Miami. The

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occupants of this residence were [redacted] and [redacted] Papers found at this residence indicated the weapons were in possession of an organization known as United Cuban Military Men. b6 b7C

On September 3, 1963, [redacted] said he loaned a .20 mm cannon to LAUREANO BATISTA FALLA, and when he asked BATISTA to return the cannon, BATISTA claimed it was seized at 1852 Northwest 49th Street by United States Customs Agents.

[redacted] said he considered it unusual that of all the military equipment owned by BATISTA, the only article seized was the .20 mm cannon owned by Comandos L and loaned to BATISTA. [redacted] speculated that either BATISTA wanted to retain the cannon and it was not seized, or loaned it to someone else and it was seized by United States Customs Agents. b6 b7C

On September 16, 1963, MM T-3 advised that [redacted] is interested in purchasing an airplane to fly the organization's arms out of the United States when the operations are moved to the Bahamas. [redacted] is making inquiry as to the best type of plane for this operation, and where it could clandestinely be loaded and depart for the Bahamas. ~~-C-~~ (U) b6 b7C

Second National Front of Escambray - Alpha 66

MM T-4, a member of the Second National Front of Escambray (SNFE), advised that organization continues to be headed by ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO and the Alpha 66 by [redacted] ~~-C-~~ (U) b6 b7C

MM T-4 explained that the SNFE-Alpha 66 recently signed a unity pact with the Movimiento Revolucionario del ~~-C-~~ (U)

Pueblo (MRP), the MRR, the 30th of November and a number of smaller and less significant anti-CASTRO groups. Although these groups have formed a unity of purpose, each group will continue to maintain its own identity and officers. The groups maintain a mutual office at 111 Southwest 12th Avenue, and at the present time are trying to collect money donations. -C- (U)

On July 6, 1963, United States Customs seized a small boat and some small arms and ammunition from ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO when he and eleven other Cubans were about to depart by boat from Bahia Honda, Florida.

MM T-3 explained that when this arms seizure was made by United States Customs, GUTIERREZ was very disappointed and angry that he was not arrested by United States Customs and demanded to be arrested. MM T-3 explained that if GUTIERREZ had been arrested by Customs Agents, he would have received free press publicity which would have increased his political position among Cuban exile groups and would have helped in future fund-raising campaigns.

MM T-5, a Cuban exile active in the SNFE, advised that at the present time, the only activity of the organization is trying to raise funds. The organization planned to have a boxing match in Puerto Rico and a rally in Miami to raise funds, but both events were called off.

The "Miami News" of September 11, 1963, contained an article stating that the SNFE claimed that heavy fighting was then going on in Cuba between its guerrilla forces and the Cuban Militia at Guasimal in the Sierra Maestra, where 144 militiamen and 18 SNFE guerrillas were killed.

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ROLANDO MASFERRER ROJAS

ROLANDO MASFERRER ROJAS, former Cuban Senator, presently resides in New York City, and in August of 1963, sent a group of Cuban exiles from New York to Miami, Florida to participate in an invasion of Haiti.

On about August 9, 1963, 18 Cubans from the New York City area registered at the Senate Hotel in Miami. Five of these Cubans were interviewed and denied any connection with MASFERRER's alleged plan to invade Cuba or Haiti.

On August 16, 1963, a Federal Fish and Wildlife Service Officer at Big Pine Key, Florida, observed five carloads of Cubans, numbering about 25 persons, arrive there and then go by boat to No Name Key, Florida, a place used as a military training camp bydifferent Cuban groups.

On August 16, 1963, four United States Customs Agents landed on No Name Key and located a group of Cubans dressed in United States Army fatigue suits. This group claimed to be there to take photographs for publicity for future fund-raising campaigns.

On August 19, 1963 [redacted] said he is the leader of the 27 Cubans at No Name Key, but denied they belonged to any certain group or had any affiliation with MASFERRER. [redacted] made available a list of names of the 27 Cubans. It was noted that 13 of the names appeared identical with the names of the Cubans from the New York City area who registered at the Senate Hotel in Miami on August 9, 1963.

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On September 5, 1963, the Miami Police Department picked up about fifteen Cuban exiles from New York City

who were in Miami, broke, hungry and without a place to sleep.

Ten of these Cuban exiles were subsequently interviewed, and stated they were all recruited in New York City by MASFERRER or members of his group. They were told that they had to buy their own rifles and uniforms. They bought this equipment, and then turned it over to [redacted] MASFERRER's cousin and military chief, respectively. b6 b7C

The group of about forty or fifty individuals paid their own transportation to Miami and arrived from New York on or about August 2, 1963. After about a week in Miami, they were transported to a farm near Perrine, Florida, and after about five days at this farm, were transported to No Name Key, Florida. They stayed at this camp for about a week and a half, and then their military leader, [redacted] brought them back to Miami, where they were abandoned. b6 b7C

The group claimed that ROLANDO MASFERRER had made a deal with General LEON CANTAVE, a Haitian revolutionist, whereby MASFERRER's group would invade Haiti, overthrow the Haitian Government, and then receive money and bases for a military action against Cuba.

The group stated that they had been abandoned in Miami by MASFERRER, and had heard that he had been arrested, was in jail, and the proposed military plan against Haiti was off. The group stated that on September 4, 1963, they placed a long distance call to MASFERRER, who had returned to New York from Miami. MASFERRER stated his

[redacted] would reimburse them for the cost of their arms, uniforms and money spent on transportation, but if the recruits exposed his plan to Federal authorities, MASFERRER would come to Miami and kill all of them. b6 b7C

These recruits estimated that between forty and fifty Cubans recruited by MASFERRER in New York had come to Miami in early August of 1963, but that by September 5, 1963, all but ten had returned to the New York City area.

Movimiento de Recuperacion Revolucionario - Comandos

On August 23, 1963, [redacted] the MRR--Comandos, advised that the name "Comandos" had been added to his organization to distinguish it from the MRR of MANUEL ARTIME BUESA [redacted] advised he formerly owned a hardware store in Cuba, had belonged to the MRR in Cuba, but when he arrived in the United States disagreement between [redacted] and ARTIME caused [redacted] to operate his own MRR group. b6 b7C

[redacted] explained that his group was accepted into the CRC after ARTIME's group resigned, and in July of 1963, [redacted] group left the CRC in protest of the way the press announcements were handled by the CRC on June 20, 1963, concerning the recent landings in Cuba.

[redacted] claimed that three groups of about ten men each, members of the MRR-Comandos, did actually land in Cuba on June 6, 1963, and their landings were announced by the CRC on June 20, 1963. [redacted] claimed that at the present time, these infiltrators are in two different provinces of Cuba, are living quietly, and are standing by. b6 b7C

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On August 23, 1963 [redacted] in charge of intelligence for the MRR of ARTIME, said he is personally acquainted with some of the members in [redacted] group, and had ascertained that no military force of any size or significance landed in Cuba on June 6, 1963. [redacted] said that about five or six persons actually did infiltrate Cuba, and that the CRC and [redacted] used it as a publicity stunt that backfired.

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On September 10, 1963, [redacted] gave a press announcement, claiming his group in Cuba, on September 5, 1963, raided a Cuban Militia encampment, killing 64, wounding 19 and capturing 15, along with a large quantity of arms and ammunition. [redacted] continued that the group in Miami received this information via radio broadcast from Cuba.

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A number of Cuban exile action leaders in Miami considered [redacted] press announcement as an attempt to obtain cheap press publicity.

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MRR - MANUEL ARTIME

MANUEL ARTIME BUESA continues to be the head of the MRR, and continues to maintain an office at 224 Northeast 23rd Street, Miami, Florida.

On July 16, 1963, ARTIME announced to the press that he was going to leave the United States to direct guerrilla action against Cuba from Central America.

On September 4, 1963, the "Miami Herald", a daily newspaper published in Miami, Florida, contained an article

stating that ARTIME, on the previous day, announced that he warned FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Prime Minister of Cuba, that henceforth the MRR would kill three CASTRO men for every Cuban killed by the CASTRO regime. ARTIME stated also that the beginning of the MRR move to Central America from Miami was now under way, and that military missions against Cuba have begun and will be accelerated.

During July and August of 1963, ARTIME made a number of press announcements concerning his setting up military training camps in Nicaragua and Central America. Some newspapers quoted ARTIME as stating four thousand Cuban exiles were in training in Central America under his leadership.

Cuban exiles who travel between Central America and Miami advised that there is no training camp in Nicaragua or Central America being operated by ARTIME, and his press announcements are entirely false.

On August 13, 1963, [redacted] American Hotel, Miami, advised they had arrived from New York City the previous week to go to the Cuban exile military training camp in Nicaragua, operated by ARTIME. They stated that, like many other young Cuban exiles, they had read ARTIME's press announcements about his training camp, quit their jobs, and came to Miami to enlist, only to find out that there were no such training camps.

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MM T-6, an American who is familiar with the travel activities of ARTIME, advised ARTIME has been traveling extensively in Central America, and on June 5,

1963, returned to the United States. He later left the United States and returned on August 7, 1963. On August 8, 1963, he left for Panama, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. ARTIME returned to Miami on September 2, 1963, and a week later was planning to leave for Central America again.

[redacted] b6 b7C

both well-known Cuban exile action group leaders, say there is no doubt among leaders of the different Cuban anti-CASTRO organizations that ARTIME has United States Government backing and support. They claim ARTIME has connections with AG ROBERT KENNEDY, and must receive considerable financial assistance from the United States Government to maintain his organization and travel as he does.

[redacted] head of the Ejercito Invasor Cubano, claims that if a Cuban refugee leaves the United States, he may not re-enter without a re-entry permit issued by the United States Government. Re-entry permits are only given to those exiles who have a legitimate reason to travel outside the United States. [redacted] claims that these re-entry permits are difficult to obtain; ARTIME has no company or business, yet travels in and out of the United States to Central America at will. [redacted] complains that if the other exile leaders were given these privileges, they could accomplish more than ARTIME has. b6 b7C

On July 24, 1963, MM T-3 advised that the MRR was trying to recruit Cuban exiles for training camps in Nicaragua. The MRR claimed it would send men to New Orleans, then Panama, and on to Nicaragua. The organization told would-be recruits that the MRR would help pay the expenses of the recruits, and that the training camps had the sanction of the United States and Nicaraguan Governments. MM T-3

said that very few exiles were interested; the exiles wanted to know more details about the training camp, and personal assurance from the United States Government, because they fear another Playa Giron failure. MM T-3 stated that the MRR was having great difficulty in trying to obtain recruits, and the few that did sign up had no intention of leaving the United States at the present time.

On July 26, 1963, [redacted] member of the CRC, stated it is the CRC's opinion that ARTIME is neither a military man nor a politician, but only the "golden boy" of the United States Government. [redacted] said ARTIME is not a natural leader, and is accused by the veterans of Playa Giron of knuckling under and acquiescing to Cuban propagandists while he was in jail in Cuba after his capture at Playa Giron. b6 b7C

On June 14, 1963, MANUEL ARTIME BUESA said that in June of 1963, he visited several Central American countries, conferred with high government officials, and was well received. ARTIME said he expects to receive cooperation in the form of military bases in the future from some of the several Central American Republics.

GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR.

HEMMING, an American soldier of fortune, continues to use the name Inter-Continental Penetration Forces (INTERPEN) as the name for his organization, although the organization, at this time, is non-existent. The fifteen to twenty-five former followers of HEMMING have split up, and joined other anti-CASTRO groups. HEMMING continues contact with the

majority of the Cuban revolutionary organization leaders, arms dealers, mercenaries and potential contributors to the anti-CASTRO movement.

In June of 1963, HEMMING met [redacted] an American who has dealt with the Cubans before on arms sales. [redacted] had a small quantity of arms, and HEMMING planned to rob him. b6 b7C

HEMMING devised a plan, and on June 19, 1963, met with [redacted] at a diner in Miami and negotiated an arms purchase. [redacted] took four of HEMMING's men to a Cuban's residence to show a .50 caliber machine gun offered for sale. HEMMING and another man later arrived at the residence, where HEMMING and his men drew their guns on [redacted] and the Cuban living there and robbed them of uniforms, ammunition magazines, miscellaneous types of guns and the .50 caliber machine gun. b6 b7C

Then, HEMMING changed his mind and gave all this equipment back to the Cuban, [redacted] resident of the house where the robbery took place. HEMMING's men then took [redacted] to [redacted] house to rob him, and HEMMING was to meet them there later. HEMMING lost contact with his group, and then found out that United States Customs Agents had just raided [redacted] house, confiscated all the arms, and had arrested [redacted] and the four abductors. b6 b7C

On June 20, 1963, United States Customs Agents advised they confiscated, at [redacted] house, a .75 mm recoilless rifle, a .37 mm anti-tank gun, a .20 mm cannon, a rifle, 300 rounds of ammunition and miscellaneous military equipment. b6 b7C

MM 105-1742

Incidental to this raid, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit (ATTU) that day seized a 1963 Ford Falcon automobile, seven rifles, a .20 mm gun mount, some pistols, miscellaneous equipment and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

[redacted] United States Customs, Miami, advised [redacted] were arrested under Title 26, Section 541, United States Code, for possession of a machine gun. b6 b7C

On September 10, 1963, [redacted] was found not guilty at the trial in United States District Court in Miami, Florida, and the other four individuals are scheduled for trial October 22, 1963.

Antonio Maceo Battalion

[redacted] Training Officer, advised on September 10, 1963, that the Battalion maintains an office at 1780 West Flagler Street, and a training camp at 2384 West Flagler Street, Miami. [redacted] an American, is the Headquarters Battalion Commander, and [redacted] is the Cuban Battalion Commander. The organization claims to have 800 registered members. The training on Monday and Wednesday nights consists of drilling, judo and military tactics. Between 70 and 200 Cuban exiles of ages between 14 and 70 participate in the training. Actually, most of the participants are teenagers or persons over fifty years of age. In training, the members wear fatigue suits and carry wooden guns. b6 b7C

The Battalion previously trained at a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post at 27th Avenue and Southwest 16th Street, Miami, but people in the neighborhood complained, so the Battalion moved its training site to the outskirts of Miami. The organization presently has a bank balance of $2,900.00, and several months ago obtained $7,000.00 from a benefit performance held in Miami. [redacted] said that at the present time, the organization's only activity is marching in parades, close order drill and studying military tactics. b6 b7C

Movimiento Democrata Cristiano

MM T-3 advised that this organization continues to be split in two factions, with JOSE FERNANDEZ BADUE the leader of one faction and LAUREANO BATISTA FALIA the leader of the other.

On August 5, 1963, MM T-2, a member of the Executive Committee, BADUE faction, advised that group continues to maintain headquarters at 2333 Biscayne Boulevard, and continues its membership in the CRC. The organization has no military training camps or operations, and is engaged in very limited propaganda activities.

MM T-3, on July 16, 1963, advised that although ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ is the President of the other faction of the Movimiento Democrata Cristiano (MDC), BATISTA FALIA is considered the real head of the faction and is in charge of the military action group of the organization. BATISTA dominates the organization because of his personal wealth and different adventures in which he participates. In July of 1963, BATISTA formed a unity of military action with Comandos L. This unity applies only to the military operations of the two organizations, and is

designed to be mutually beneficial in the exchange of military information and arms. MM T-3 said that other than the personal adventures of BATISTA FALLA, the organization is relatively inactive.

On July 1, 1963, United States Customs confiscated a 23-foot, blue Seabird fiberglas motorboat belonging to BATISTA. This boat contained a .20 mm gun mount.

Later, BATISTA stated that the .20 mm cannon that was supposed to be put on this gun mount was confiscated by United States Customs at the home of [redacted] on June 20, 1963. b6 b7C

Frente Revolucionario Anti-Comunista

MM T-7, a Cuban exile and member of this organization, on July 29, 1963, advised that on July 27, 1963, [redacted] an American soldier of fortune, [redacted] former leader of the Cuban Rebel Army, and [redacted] a Cuban exile, left Miami on the motorboat "Little Ann". They went out to sea about thirty miles, turned on a radio transmitter and a tape recorder, and transmitted anti-communist propaganda to Cuba. They returned to Miami at about 8:30 PM the same day, and docked the boat, "Little Ann", on the Miami River. (U) b6 b7C

MM T-7 advised that the head of the organization is [redacted] The organization has twenty members and two boats, the "Little Ann" and another motorboat about 25-feet long. MM T-7 stated the organization would like to go to Cuba and make a movie and a soundtrack of different clandestine b6 b7C

underground groups in Cuba. After returning to the United States, the organization would sell this film and soundtrack to the American press; however, the organization, at the present time, lacks the funds to carry out this enterprise.

Ejercito de Liberacion de Cuba

MM T-3, a member of this organization, advised that the members consist of veterans of the 2506 Brigade and look to [redacted] as the spokesman. [redacted] reportedly has good contacts in Washington, D. C., is well considered by the United States Government, and is trying to obtain United States backing and recognition. The Ejercito de Liberacion de Cuba (ELC) members have been trying to sell bonds to raise funds, and in July of 1963, published a booklet setting forth their aims and purposes. This pamphlet claimed that the members consist of veterans of Brigade 2506, and Cuban exiles who have received United States Army training. b6 b7C

The General Staff is planned for 25 to 50 members, which group will appoint 5 persons to be the Joint General Staff, and will have total responsibility in military matters.

On July 18, 1963, MM T-8 advised that although the organization looks to [redacted] as their spokesman, [redacted] are the official leaders of the organization. b6 b7C

On September 10, 1963, MM T-3 advised that this group is very small and relatively unknown and inactive.

MM 105-1742

Ejercito Invasor Cubano

On July 2, 1963 [redacted] Miami Beach, Florida, advised he is the head of the Ejercito Invasor Cubano (EIC), which is a unity group of several anti-CASTRO organizations. He said he is in contact with a representative of General ELVIS VINA, DR Secretary of Marine and Aviation, who has offered [redacted] bases in the DR. [redacted] also claimed to have continuing contacts in Costa Rica, where bases and supplies have been offered by influential civilians with good connections in the Costa Rican Government. b6 b7C

[redacted] claims to be able to recruit 500 Cuban refugees in Miami who are willing and available to form small infiltration teams to serve as guerrilla band organizers in Cuba. [redacted] stated he wants to go to Costa Rica to verify the above-mentioned proposed aid, but is unable to obtain a re-entry permit from the United States Government. b6 b7C

On August 19, 1963, [redacted] claimed that on August 1, 1963, his organization sent seven persons in a 23½-foot boat to Cuba to infiltrate three of the seven persons into Cuba. These three did enter Cuba, and three of the remaining four were later captured on Anguila Key, Bahamas, by Cuban forces on August 13, 1963. The only one to return to the United States was [redacted] who later testified before the United States Coast Guard and British Consul regarding the kidnaping by Cuban armed forces of 19 individuals from a British island on August 13, 1963. b6 b7C

Movimiento Unidad Revolucionario

On July 16, 1963, MM T-3 advised that this organization maintains its headquarters at 10 Southeast

Ninth Street, and [redacted] is the head of the organization. The Movimiento Unidad Revolucionario (MUR) maintains very comfortable headquarters in a large, air-conditioned building, has a large office staff, operates like a business concern, has good office equipment, and apparently does not lack any operational funds. MM T-3 explained that the MUR is considered one of the few prosperous Cuban revolutionary organizations, and claims to have United States Government backing. b6 b7C

MM T-3 explained that the MUR is very active in anti-communist propaganda, and puts out a large volume of throw-aways, pamphlets and booklets. This propaganda material deals with different aspects of Cuban social and economic life, pointing out how communism has influenced Cuban culture and the threats of communism to the western hemisphere. MM T-3 advised that a large volume of propaganda and informational material put out by this organization is distributed freely, sent throughout the western hemisphere, printed on quality paper, and the art work and printing is of professional quality. MM T-3 said the MUR actively distributed propaganda at the Governor's Convention in Florida in July of 1963, and the American Legion Convention in Miami in September of 1963. The material distributed by the MUR was of excellent quality and considered quite effective.

MM T-3 advised that the organization is not known to maintain any military bases or training camps.

Movimiento Revolucionario 30 de Noviembre

On August 8, 1963, [redacted] General Coordinator of one faction of the organization, b6 b7C

advised their group changed the name of the organization to Movimiento Revolucionario [redacted] and continues to maintain their office at 429 West Flagler Street, Miami.

b6
b7C

[redacted] stated that he recently has been cooperating with and is a member of a committee formed by PAULINO SIERRA, formerly an attorney in Cuba and presently a member of the Illinois Bar Association in Chicago, Illinois. He explained that it is their purpose to form unity among the different Cuban exile organizations.

On August 8, 1963, [redacted] advised he continues to be the head of the other faction of the 30th of November, which continues its offices at 629 South Miami Avenue and has retained the name 30th of November. [redacted] stated the organization is continuing to stand by, awaiting United States Government policy decisions and military and economic help from the United States Government.

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MM T-1 advised that on September 13, 1963, both of the above-mentioned groups were relatively inactive, have no significant activities, and are not known to have any military operations.

United Front for National Liberation

On August 28, 1963, [redacted] former Cuban Naval Attache, advised he continues as the head of the United Front for National Liberation (FULN), which developed as a unity organization of eight different anti-CASTRO groups. Later, the member organizations dropped their individual identities, and now members of the different groups consider themselves FULN members.

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b7C

MM 105-1742

[redacted] said the organization has no military activities at the present time, but continues contact with the underground in Cuba. The FULN also sends representatives to the Central American Republics, attempting to obtain recognition for the organization as a belligerent power. This recognition has not been obtained, and [redacted] believes his organization will have to prove its capabilities by carrying off some successful military action in Cuba before recognition as a belligerent can be obtained. b6 b7C

[redacted] stated that with the confiscation of his boat, "Pirata", by United States Customs, and the crackdown by the United States Government on military actions against Cuba by Cuban exiles, the FULN has temporarily suspended military operations. b6 b7C

IV. AIRPLANE AND BOAT ATTACKS AGAINST CUBA

Comandos Mambises

Radio Havana, monitored in Miami, Florida, announced that on August 19, 1963, two fast boats entered a canal and shelled a power plant at Santa Lucia, Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba. Thirty caliber machine guns and bazookas were used, and the raiding boats were launched from a mother ship. A large sulphur metal plant was put out of operation and caused a shut-down of the nearby huge Mata Hombre Copper Mine because of the damage to the power plant in Santa Lucia.

[redacted] spokesman for the anti-CASTRO organization Comandos Mambises, issued a press release in Guatemala City and claimed credit for the strike. Leading Cuban political and action group leaders in Miami b6 b7C

MM 105-1742

advised they have never heard of this organization and could furnish no information concerning it or [redacted] b6 b7C

Movimiento Insurracional Recuperacion Revolucionaria

MM T-3, on August 16, 1963, advised that until recently, the organization has been inactive, but previously had participated in clandestine missions to Cuba.

ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA, 2100 Southwest Tenth Street, Miami, a medical doctor presently employed at the Abbey Clinic, Miami, is head of the organization and claims to have about twenty active members.

Information has been reported previously that Dr. ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA, 2100 Southwest Tenth Street, Miami, President of the anti-CASTRO organization known as Movimiento Insurrecional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (MIRR), claimed that an airplane belonging to the MIRR took off from a base in Central America on August 15, 1963, and dropped a bomb on the Cunagua sugar mill in Cuba, and that on August 16, 1963, another MIRR plane made an unsuccessful attempt to attack the Arrechabala refinery in Cardenas, Matanzas Province, Cuba.

The September 9, 1963, issue of the "Miami News" carried an article entitled "Raider Destroys Cuba Mill", which reflected that Dr. BOSCH made a press release that a low flying exile raider plane (of the MIRR) dealt destruction to a sugar mill in Camaguey Province on Saturday night, September 7, 1963.

On September 10, 1963, Dr. BOSCH advised a two engine airplane proceeding from a base in Central America late Saturday night, dropped six bombs on the Jaronu sugar refinery in Camaguey at about 5:00 AM on Sunday, September 8, 1963. Four of these bombs exploded and were believed to have caused great damage to the sugar mill. All of the bombs were homemade, and weighed from 50 to 100 pounds each.

BOSCH claimed that the plane was occupied by pilot, co-pilot and bombardier, all Cubans. He denied that any United States citizens were involved in the raid.

BOSCH stated that the same plane, flying from the same base, flew over Cuba on Saturday morning to attack a camp at Nuevitas, Camaguey, where approximately 1,500 Russian soldiers are allegedly encamped. Bad weather conditions prevented the plane from locating its target, and no bombs were dropped.

No anti-aircraft fire and no pursuit planes were encountered on their attack.

Anti-communist leaflets were dropped in the area of the Jaronu sugar mill in Camaguey during the second attack.

BOSCH reiterated that his organization would continue to sponsor these raids as circumstances and money permit. He claimed that each raid costs approximately $5,000.00.

The September 11, 1963, issue of the "Miami Herald" carried an article "New Raid Slated Soon by Exiles". In this article, BOSCH was reported as having stated his group

has three twin engine planes poised in Central America for additional bombing missions against the CASTRO regime, and that primary targets would be sugar mills, Russian troop encampments and ships carrying cargo to Cuba.

In this article, he declined to reveal the base in Central America, but conceded that the flights were being undertaken with the knowledge of the host country. He also claimed his organization has two patrol boats which are already patroling waters off Cuba. He stated his biggest problem is raising money to carry on the fight.

On August 22, 1963, Dr. ORIANDO BOSCH AVILA, 2100 Southwest Tenth Street, Miami, President of the MIRR, furnished the following information:

On August 15, 1963, an airplane belonging to the MIRR took off from a base in Central America, and at approximately 5:00 AM, Cuban time, flew over the Cunagua sugar mill (now called the Bolivia sugar mill by the CASTRO regime). One bomb was dropped, which did not explode; a second bomb was dropped, and it appeared that this bomb hit an electric plant at the mill, as all the lights went off. There was a pilot, co-pilot and bombardier on the plane. They did not observe any anti-aircraft, and they were not followed by any pursuit planes. They had no reason to believe any ground personnel were injured during the attack.

BOSCH refused to identify the plane, the occupants of the plane, or the exact location of the base from which

the plane operated, but insisted that this plane operated from outside the United States at a base in Central America. He said that the MIRR could not afford the financial risk of having their plane seized by the United States if it operated from a base in this country, and that the MIRR did not want to involve the United States in the attack. He claimed that accusations of the CASTRO regime against the United States and blaming the United States are without any foundation. He said only Cubans were involved in the attack, and that the operation was financed by contributions solicited by the MIRR from individual Cuban citizens. He claimed that no United States organization or agency was in any way implicated.

He also claimed that this attack was launched without the assistance or knowledge of any foreign country. The plane returned safely to its base.

BOSCH said that on August 16, 1963, another MIRR plane, carrying four bombs of 100 pounds each, containing a combination of napalm and explosives, was scheduled to attack Arrechabala refinery in Cardenas, Matanzas Province of Cuba; however, the plane had engine trouble and could not reach its target. No bombs were dropped, but the plane returned safely to its base. This plane did not pass over the Nico Lopez refinery at Havana, and did not even reach Havana. The pilot of this plane did not observe any anti-aircraft fire, despite CASTRO's claims to the contrary.

BOSCH stated that this second raid was also based outside the United States, and involved only Cuban personnel.

He advised that the MIRR was not responsible for an attack which CASTRO claimed took place on August 17, 1963, at Casilda in Las Villas Province, and he possessed no

information concerning the Comandos Mambises or their spokesman, [redacted] who made a statement in Guatemala claiming credit for the August 17, 1963 attack. b6 b7C

BOSCH stated that the MIRR will promote other attacks in the future, as opportunities and availability of equipment permit, without compromising the United States.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

On June 14, 1963, information was received that a group of Cuban exiles had a plan to bomb the Shell refinery in Cuba.

On June 15, 1963, United States Customs Agents seized a twin Beechcraft airplane on the outskirts of Miami, Florida, along with a quantity of explosives. [redacted] along with American [redacted] were involved and detained, but not arrested, by United States Customs Agents. It was ascertained that [redacted] supplied the money and explosives for this operation. [redacted] is well known as a former gambling concession operator in Havana, Cuba, and presently resides at Miami Beach, Florida. b6 b7C

On July 19, 1963 [redacted] advised there was another plan to bomb Cuba, using bomb casings and dynamite located on the outskirts of New Orleans, Louisiana. b6 b7C

On July 31, 1963, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at New Orleans, Louisiana, obtained a

search warrant and seized 2,400 pounds of dynamite and 20 bomb casings near Lacombe, Louisiana. This material was located on the property of [redacted] brother of [redacted] a Miami Beach gambler and former operator of a casino in the Nacional Hotel, Havana, Cuba. b6 b7C

Investigation determined that this dynamite was purchased at Collinsville, Illinois, by [redacted] for [redacted] who was involved in the June 14, 1963 seizures at Miami. [redacted] transported the dynamite to New Orleans in a rented trailer. Also involved in this bomb plot were [redacted] a Miami, Florida [redacted] b6 b7C

MM T-3, who is personally acquainted with [redacted] and RICH IAUCHLI, advised that [redacted] has been involved, in the past, with Cuban revolutionary groups in plans to sink yachts to obtain insurance, arms deals and collection of funds for personal use. b6 b7C

MM T-3 advised on June 14, 1963, RICH ALBERT IAUCHLI of Collinsville, Illinois recently arrived in Miami, Florida in a Ford station wagon with a load of arms for sale. American adventurers and mercenaries, GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, JR., and FRANK ANTHONY STURGIS, took IAUCHLI around to meet the different Cuban exile leaders in Miami. IAUCHLI subsequently sold a .57 mm recoilless rifle to the SNFE, a Japanese machine gun to American mercenary BILL GARMAN, two automatic rifles and two French guns to RAMON FONT of Comandos L, and miscellaneous other equipment to other organizations.

MM T-3 explained that when IAUCHLI arrived in Miami in June of 1963, his station wagon contained .50 caliber

machine guns, nine sub-machine guns, automatic rifles and a number of foreign-made weapons. LAUCHLI sold nearly all of these arms, and at reasonable prices.

MM T-3 explained that LAUCHLI is more interested in arms sales as a gun dealer, and has no emotional feeling about the Cuban exile cause of trying to overthrow the present Government in Cuba.

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida

OCT 3 1963

RE: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent ROBERT J. DWYER, dated and captioned as above at Miami, Florida.

MM T-1 through MM T-7, mentioned to in above-referenced report, have furnished reliable information in the past.

MM T-8, mentioned in above-referenced report, has been contacted an insufficient number of times to determine his reliability; however, he is in a position to furnish reliable information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-6515) (RUC) DATE: 10/9/63

FROM : SA ROBERT H. KARL

SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS-C

OO: MIAMI

Re Tampa Airtel to Bureau dated 9/13/63.

It is ~~being~~ noted that the lead set forth in re airtel has been included in the leads set forth in Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 9/17/63, in the case captioned, "Second National Front of Escambray (Operation Alpha 66); LA 105-13351."

Since this lead has been included and is being handled in the latter captioned case, it is recommended that this case be considered RUC administratively and the lead herein be handled in the (Operation Alpha 66) case.

2-(105-13351)

RHK:jfp
(4)

File Stripped
Initial
Date 10-9-63

105-6516-230
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 1 0 1963
FBI—LOS ANGELES

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

C-R

SAC, Los Angeles (100-48136) 10/21/63

SA Gilbert G. Benjamin

b6
b7C

[redacted]

SM - C

During the early evening of October 20, 1963 (Sunday) the writer was driving north on Vermont Avenue in the city of Los Angeles between 8 and 8:45 PM. In passing Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue, it was noted that a large crowd had gathered outside the front entrance and that many of these individuals were carrying Cuban flags and picket signs.

In stopping to learn what was going on the writer determined that a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was being held inside. It was noted that a Caucasian male was selling copies of the News and Letters publication, "AMERICAN CIVILIZATION ON TRIAL - NEGRO AS TOUCHSTONE OF HISTORY." Another white Caucasian male was selling copies of "PEKING REVIEW." Both these individuals were standing on the outside of the Hall and did not appear to be in sympathy with a group of pickets marching in two circles (one circle on either side of the front entrance to the Hall) on the sidewalk on the Vermont Avenue side of the Hall. The pickets were alternately chanting songs in Spanish and shouting in either Spanish or English. They were passing out copies of a one page leaflet (mimeographed) titled "And This is the Cuban Opinion," published by the "Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE), Delegacion de Los Angeles, Calif." At one point these pickets numbered about 30 individuals.

The writer observed a middle-aged Caucasian female park a Morris Oxford (English compact) sedan, dark maroon in color, in the parking lot in front of the Thrifty Drug Store opposite the Baces Hall (N.W. corner) and proceed to and enter the Baces Hall during the time the above meeting was in progress. This car bore current California license JOG-857, and was noted to carry a Congress of Racial Equality bumper sticker reading, "We Shall Overcome," on the rear bumper.

A check of DMV records reflects that this car is registered to [redacted]

b6
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ACTION: A copy of the above-mentioned mimeographed leaflet was obtained by the writer and furnished to the supervisor of Squad #6. The above is for information to record fact that a person driving subject's automobile was observed to attend a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

105-6516-231

1 - 105-8734 (FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE)
1 - 105-6516 (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

(3) GGB

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SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
6 OCT 21 1963
FBI - LOS ANGELES

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

Letter

"JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA"

100-6516-232

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JUL 21 1963
FBI — LOS ANGELES

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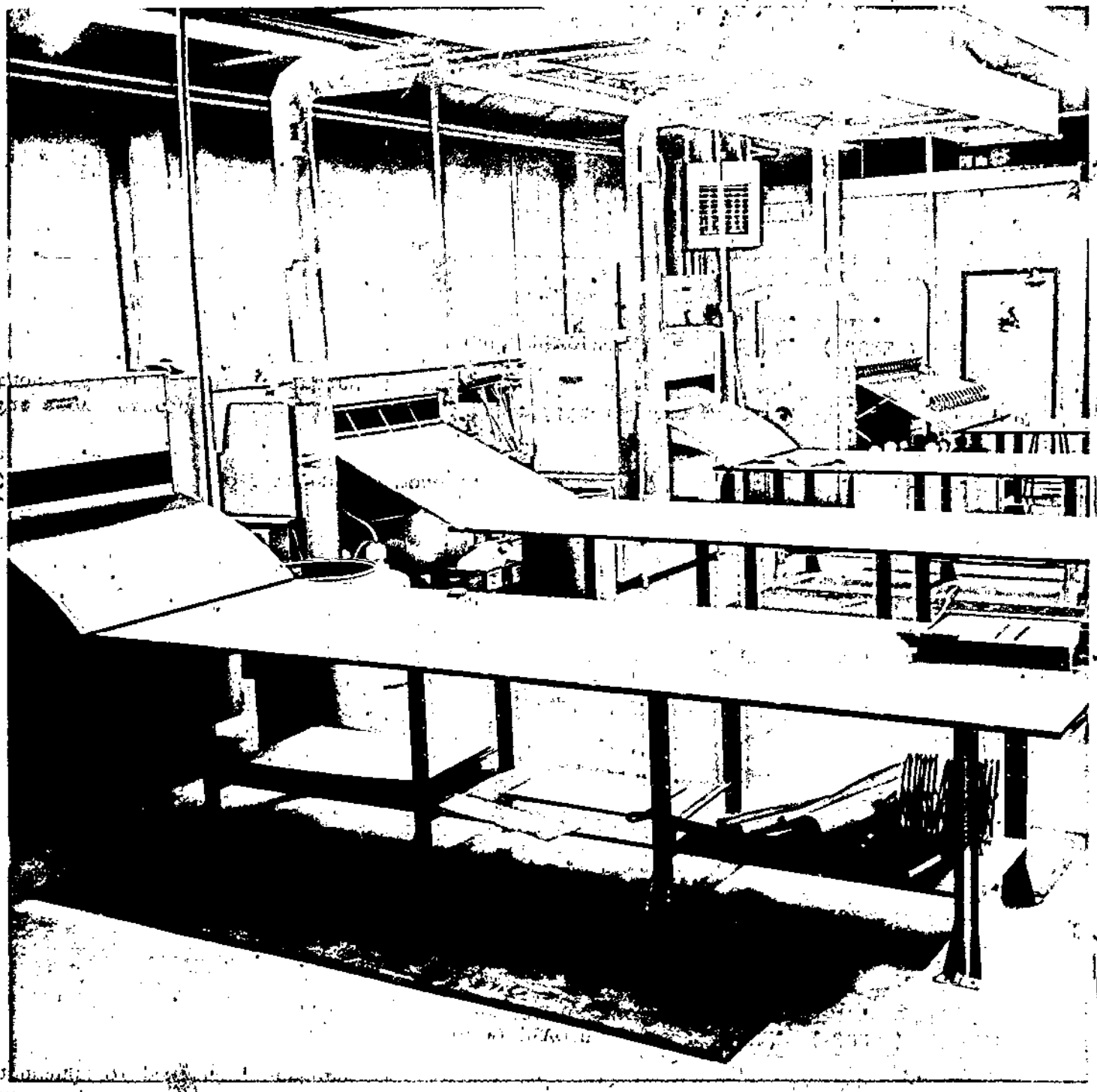
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24



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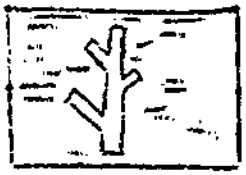
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24



....AND THIS IS THE CUBAN OPINION....

Tonight, five of the American students who were invited by the comunist Goverment or Fid Castro, have a mectting with the purpose of explain the truth according with their principles.

The respect to the free expresion is proper of this country and also is a part or the -- human rigths in any of the Democratics Societies by all these reasons we can't lose the right of this group to talk publicly and express their feelings to the world.

The curious thing is, that these Gentlemen can confuse the public opinion after one month tour in our country, in oposition to the real feelings of the Cuban people which have liv all their lives under the Caribean sky.

Here we show a few reasons to proof easily the failure of the comunist Revolution.

1).Castro's Dictatorship suppresses all the ways os free expession like the Press, the -- Radio and Television, he wass under his control all these institutions like the first ste for the "Komunization" of Cuba.-

2). -Castro promised to give free elections during the following 18 Months after Jan. 1st 1959. He has almost been five Years in the Political and Economic control of Cuba and we haven't hear ao any Election as yet.-

3). -No one is allowed to express his opinion against Castro's Regime. The one who dared to do so goes to jail or to the shooting squad.-

4). -More than half a millon Cuban's have been arle to leave or run away from that commun inferno in the last four years leaving every thing they posses behind. "There must be a -- good reason to do so".-

5). -The "International court of Justice" recently stated that the Political Cuban's - - - Prisoners are the Worst treated on the face of the World. 100,000 Patriots in the Cuban -- dungeons are living proof of the almost unanimous oposition to Castro's Tirany.-

6).--All the confiscated properties have not even reached the hand of the humble people, - who are now virtual slaves of that (Police State).-

7). -Why is it that if he claims he has the support of the majority of the Cuban People, - he needs Russian, Cheks and Chinese Troops to defend him and his Gang from that majority

8). -In our nation there is no food, clothes, shoes, medicines nor the most essential - -- things needed by a human being. Nevertheless the Government expends a lot of money in a - charming invitation for a propaganda tour to a group of supposedly non communist American- citizens. They also have enough money to allow the communist leaders to live with all --- comfort.-

The above expressed and a lot more can be artified to the people of the free world, by the thousands of peasants, workers and professionals who have escaped to freedom.

JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA. (JURE)
DELEGACION DE LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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AIRTEL

10/21/63

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-12185)

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO FREE CUBA, INC.
IS - CUBA
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

Enclosed are copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above at Los Angeles, California, setting forth information concerning an Anti-Castro demonstration in Los Angeles on 10/22/63 under the auspices of the captioned organization.

The concealed source is [redacted] who was contacted by SA [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

3- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
1- Miami (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2- Los Angeles
(1- 105-6516, ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

WJM/jm
(6)

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105-6516-233

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

October 21, 1963

AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO FREE CUBA, INC.

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper dated October 18, 1963, contained an article captioned "Cuban Exiles Plan Parade of Mourning," which states:

> "More than 1,000 Cuban refugees are expected to participate in a 'Day of Mourning for Cuba' parade Tuesday night in Hollywood under auspices of the American Committee to Free Cuba.
>
> "The parade will start at 7 p.m. from Hollywood Blvd. and Sycamore Ave., moving east to Wilcox Ave. and south to Selma Ave., where Fidel Castro will be hanged in effigy, according to Jose Norman.
>
> "Features of the parade will incude Cubans in peasant costume, horses, a chain gang carrying 30 tons of chains, a hearse and a coffin, Norman said."

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 21, 1963, that the American Committee to Free Cuba obtained a police permit for the above-mentioned parade, and added that it is unlikely 1,000 Cuban refugees will participate in the affair.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9- Bureau
1- Miami
2- Los Angeles (105-12185)
(1- 105-6516)
WJM/jm
(12)

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FILED [illegible]

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

AIRTEL

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10/30/63

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-112098)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-13351) (P)

RE: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)
IS - CUBA; RA - CUBA;
NEUTRALITY MATTER

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau dated 10/1/63 (letterhead memorandum enclosed).

Enclosed for the Bureau and Miami are copies of a letterhead memo containing information concerning the alleged possession of a T-6 type aircraft by one [redacted] naturalized citizen of Cuban birth. This information was obtained by SAs ROBERT H. KARL and [redacted] during interview of "Alpha 66" member [redacted] on 10/29/63, incidental to inquiry in another investigative matter. b6 b7C

The source identifying [redacted] who is apparently identical with [redacted] as the [redacted] of the Los Angeles delegation of the [redacted] (see report of SA [redacted] Miami, 10/24/63 page 12). b6 b7C b7D

Copies of the LHM are being furnished the local offices of both the Federal Aviation Agency and Customs Agency Service for their further information in this matter.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (REGISTERED)
2 - Miami (105-6243) (Encs. 2) (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles (105-13351)
(1) - 105-6516 Anti-Fidel Castro Activities)

WJM:ELB
(7)

-234

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LA 105-13351

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For the Bureau's information, results of recent inquiry of Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) failed to disclose the transfer of title to any T-6 aircraft to anyone named [redacted] in this vicinity during recent months. Additional inquiry is being made of the FAA to obtain further details concerning the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 08-12-2014/F64M92K24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 21, 1963

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 16, 1963, that the Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (LA-FPCC) had issued a leaflet captioned, "The Right to Travel," soliciting attendance at a meeting being held under the auspices of the LA-FPCC at Baces Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, Sunday, October 20, 1963, featuring four of the numerous students who violated the ban on unauthorized travel to Cuba, namely:

[redacted] b6 b7C

Two other sources who have furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 21, 1963, that Baces Hall, which has an estimated capacity of 300, was approximately three-quarters full during the LA-FPCC meeting on October 20, 1963, and that a collection taken up at the meeting raised nearly $200. Further, that while the affair was in progress, an estimated 75 anti-Castro pickets demonstrated outside, distributing English language leaflets itemizing the failures of the communist revolution in Cuba, and at one point banging on the door to the hall for admittance, which was denied them. The sources added that as a consequence of the above activity, police were called to prevent violence and those attending the meeting were warned against provoking a riot during their departure from the same.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~Group I~~ (U)
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The above leaflet was issued under the name of "Junte Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE), Delegacion de Los Angeles, Calif."

The LA-FPCC is cited in the Appendix to this memorandum.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

"A source advised on 6/20/63 that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) was formed in New York City in Spring, 1960, under the sponsorship of certain well-known pro-Communists and 'liberals' for the announced purpose of defending the 'truth' about Cuba from distortion by Cuba's enemies. A Greater Los Angeles Chapter of the FPCC was formed in Los Angeles, California, in December, 1960, under the stimulus of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP). The LAL-SWP was able to dominate and control the activities of the Los Angeles chapter without difficulty until by 1962 the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) had succeeded in gaining a foothold in its executive committee. At the present time both the LAL-SWP and the SCDCP share control of the Los Angeles chapter with the latter being the more dominant of the two.

A second source advised on 6/19/63 that since early 1962 the LAL-SWP has shown diminishing interest in the Los Angeles chapter of the FPCC, recognizing that it has lost what popular appeal it formerly had, but has nevertheless managed to retain control of certain key positions in it, not wanting to have created an organization only to turn it over to the 'Stalinists' and in view of the possibility a new invasion of Cuba could revive its value to the LAL-SWP.

Both the CP and the SWP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450."

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

APRIL

ER

10/21/63

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (97-4196-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-8734)

SUBJECT: FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE -
LOS ANGELES DIVISION
(FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE-
GREATER LOS ANGELES CHAPTER)
RA-CUBA; IS - CUBA, SWP, C
(OO: LOS ANGELES)

Enclosed are copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above at Los Angeles, setting forth information concerning a Los Angeles Chapter-Fair Play for Cuba Committee meeting in Los Angeles on 10/20/63, obtained from the following sources:

[redacted]

SA FRANK L. BELSANTE,
10/16/63
SA FRANK L. BELSANTE,
10/21/63
SA [redacted]
10/21/63

b6
b7C
b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "Confidential" for the protection of the informants in the interest of the national security.

3- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
1- New York (97-1792) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- Miami (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
2- Los Angeles
(1- 105-6516, ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

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(7)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
October 30, 1963

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

[redacted] California, advised on October 29, 1963, that [redacted] and one [redacted] all of whom are taking flight instructions, bought a T-6 type aircraft from one [redacted] who operates a flight school in Long Beach, California, several months ago for $1,800. He said that although the three named persons are paying for the plane, the title to it is in the name of only [redacted] the others being [redacted] He said that they have thus far paid $1,200 toward the full price, and that the plane is presently located as a "tie-down" at the Compton, California, Airport. He said that although they have worked for months on the craft to make it serviceable, they are still "fixing it up," and that he is the only one of the three who has so far flown it.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said that he and [redacted] have been members of "Alpha 66" (A66) since May, 1963, but that [redacted] who lives at [redacted] California, has never been a member. He said that the airplane was bought prior to their becoming members of A66 and only for the purpose of learning to fly, their decision to buy a T-6 type craft being based on the fact it is a more complicated type plane through which they would learn more about flying. He said that they are not planning to use the plane in any kind of military activity against the present Cuba regime and pointed out that it is "3,000 miles" away from Cuba. He added that he was not reluctant to furnish any of the above information as he is not involved in any kind of illegal activity, that if he had any intention of using the plane against the present Cuba regime, he would not even think of operating it from anywhere in this country, but instead would depart the country with expectation of not returning.

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SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF
ESCAMBRAY (OPERATION ALPHA 66)

A Cuban exile, who is active in the Second National Front of Escambray - Alpha 66, the headquarters of which is located at 109-111 S. W. Twelfth Avenue, Miami, Florida, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 9, 1963, that [redacted] is the "military secretary" of the organization's delegation in Los Angeles, California. b6 b7C

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10/31/63

AIRTEL

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-112098)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-13351)

RE: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT
OF ESCAMBRAY
(Operation Alpha 66)
IS - CUBA
RA - CUBA

OO: MIAMI

Re Miami airtel to Bureau, 10/11/63, and San Francisco Airtel to the Bureau, 10/8/63.

For the information of the Bureau and interested offices:

On 10/29/63 and 10/30/63, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted]
California, admitted "military secretary" of the SNFE-A66-MRP Delegation in Los Angeles, contacted in another investigative matter, advised SA [redacted] that (ELOY GUTIERREZ) MENOYO came to Los Angeles on Friday night, 10/11/63, in connection with a public meeting held by the Los Angeles Delegation at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles on 10/12/63, in celebration of "October 10" and that MENOYO returned to Miami on 10/13/63 due to his mother's illness. He said that MENOYO stopped at Houston, Texas, en route to Los Angeles, to further fund raising activity and to give information to the A66 group there regarding the b6 b7C

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3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Miami (105-6243) (RM)
1 - Houston (Info.) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (105-14765) (Info.) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 105-6516 (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
WJM:ML
(9)

AIRTEL

105-6516 238

the prospects of an anti-Castro invasion in Cuba. He said that in Los Angeles MENOYO announced that "Alpha 66 will be in Cuba in less than six months." He added that "some guys" have been working in San Francisco for A66, but have not yet done anything effective, and that MENOYO had planned to go to San Francisco from Los Angeles to help establish an effective delegation there.

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cuban Exiles: Are We With Them?

Former columnist for the Times of Havana and the Havana Post, Jose Norman has maintained close contacts with his beleaguered countrymen. Now a resident of Los Angeles, he makes his living by lecturing and serves on the advisory board of the Committee to Free Cuba.

By JOSE NORMAN

A Cuban exile group, commando-trained and pledged to wrest their country from Communist control, is indignantly protesting a raid by American agents on their headquarters at Hialeah, Fla.

Hialeah police and U.S. customs agents found the offices of Camandos L stocked with homemade bombs and explosives.

Comandos L, for those who do not remember, created an international incident March 17 when they bombed the Russian freighter Baku off the northern coast of Cuba.

Brave and dedicated men, members of Comandos L have carried out successful and damaging raids against Castro and his Russian masters. They have proved their vulnerability.

According to news reports, the Hialeah bomb squad confiscated 12 gallon tins filled with cornmeal and explosive napalm, 16 sticks of dynamite, 20 cottage-cheese-container bombs with inserted fuses, 10 pounds of black powder, liquid fuel, several Molotov cocktails and the raw materials for much more.

Customs agents confiscated three rifles, one machine gun and one 20 mm. cannon, but made no arrests.

PROTEST PAPER

A protest declaration, handed to me by Sr. Frank Gutierez, California representative of Comandos L, includes the following statements:

"Comandos L comes into exile before public opinion, the Pan-American brotherhood and before the civilized world to demand the right that the Cuban people have to fight for their own freedom. . . .

"We assume the right to raise our voice against those who, in an obstinate manner, pretend to absorb all of the responsibilities of the Cuban case, wrenching it from our hands — hands that claim the honor to fight for their flag and their country. . . .

"We present this declaration because of the constant and systematic persecution that all anti-Communist groups face. . . .

"We are devoted to the interest of Cuba and to the dignity of man above all things and do not accept that our cause be subjected to the interest of other countries and to the complexities of international politics. We are opposed to bargaining that is taking place with the Kremlin.

"To take our arms does not disarm us — this is a decided inconvenience born out of the incomprehension and intolerance that create obstacles but will not impede us in achieving our objective. We propose to be a fundamental factor in the democratic victory, and then, we are sure, that the first to rejoice will be those who are placing obstacles in our way."

The document is signed by Pedro Muina, Comandos L director of public relations, and dated Sept. 22, 1963, at Miami.

Only those of us who have lived under the Communist regime of Fidel Castro and his Russian gangsters can fully realize the frustration of this brave group willing to risk their lives to fight the Communist menace which is gripping the whole of Latin America today.

The sad part of it all is that Comandos L is fighting the declared enemies of the United States—Castro, who in 1959 said, "First, Latin America, then the United States," and Khrushchev, who declares he will "bury the United States."

Angry Americans would be up in arms themselves if they witnessed as we refugees have, the incredibly fantastic, diabolical and obscene vilification and hate campaign incessantly hurled by Castro against this fine country of America.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-17 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 9/30/63
Edition: Night
Author:
Editor: Hugh A. Lewis
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

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6 1963
FBI — LOS ANGELES

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC

DATE: 11/21/63

FROM : SA Merle L. Parker

SUBJECT: Frente Nacional Democratico
AKA "Triple A"
IS Cuba

105-15738

b6
b7C

On November 20, 1963 writer interviewed source on cuban matters, [redacted]; he advised that he is the Organizational Secretary of the Above organization, the National Secretary General of which is [redacted] advised that [redacted] is expected to arrive in Los Angeles about December 5, next., and will speak before the cuban exiles in behalf of this organization at the Embassy auditorum on Dec. 7, 1963. [redacted] plans to be in Los Angeles about two weeks, in order to confer with leaders here in Los Angeles. He will then probably go to New York and then to Venezuela in order to held [redacted] anti communist presidential candidate for next election. [redacted] showed correspondence from [redacted] in which he mentioned his plans to be in Costa Rica in November 1963. [redacted] mentioned that they had a new group of this organization formed in Puerto Rico.

[redacted] also advised that [redacted] of JURE is expected to be in Los Angeles for a meeting on December 8, 1963.

CC Anti fidel Castro Activities 105-6516

105-6516-246

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

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LA 89-75
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[redacted]

California, self-identified as the Delegate of the anti-Castro Cuban organization "Cuban Student Directorate" (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, Headquarters address: P. O. B. #805, Miami 1, Florida)(DRE) in Los Angeles, advised SAs ROBERT H. KARL and [redacted] on November 27, 1963 that according to Page 3 of "The Cuban Report", English language publication, dated November 25, 1963 at Miami: DRE

b6
b7C

"The Cuban Student Directorate submits the following data on the background and activities of the prime suspect of the assassination of the President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY. LEE HARVEY OSWALD... stayed in Russia until 1962, when he requested and obtained permission from the United States Embassy to return to the United States. Back in the United States, he lived in Fort Worth, Texas, and from there went to New Orleans to organize a delegation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On August 21, 1963, OSWALD and the Cuban Student Directorate delegate in New Orleans, CARLOS BRINGUIER, held a debate through the WDSU Radio Station of that city on account of a public disturbance acurred in Canal Street a few days before. On August 9, the delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate was walking through the streets when he saw an American spreading CASTRO's propaganda and holding a sign that read, 'Hands off Cuba' and 'Send food and medicines to Cuba, not comandos'. Three days before, the same man had visited the store where the offices of the Cuban Student Directorate are located. He asked for propaganda and offered his cooperation as a trainer in military tactics, as he had once been in the Marine Corps. Because our delegate, CARLOS BRINGUIER, found him suspicious, he did not give OSWALD a definite answer. Days after, he again visited our offices where this time he left a book entitled, 'Guide Book for Marines', with his name and army serial number written inside. When our delegate found OSWALD spreading on the streets Marxist propaganda published by the Fair Play for

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b7C

105-6576-242

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Cuba Committee, they started an argument that ended up with the arrest of OSWALD, CARLOS BRINGUIER, and his two companions MIGUEL CRUS and CELSO HERNANDEZ. They were taken to the police headquarters and released on a bail bond of $25 cash. The trial was held on August 12.

"When evidence on OSWALD's attempt to infiltrate in our organization was presented, the judge charged him with a $10 fine for public disturbance and for attempting against the dignity of the City of New Orleans. CARLOS BRINGUIER was declared innocent.

"On account of this event, a debate on WDSU Radio Station was scheduled. The debators were LEE H. OSWALD, CARLOS BRINGUIER and ED BUTLER, from the Information Council of the Americas. BILL STURKEY, acting as moderator, introduced OSWALD as the Chairman of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans and explained that the main offices of said organization were in New York. We have tape recording of the debate and other information that we will furnish to those who request it..."

[redacted] pointed out that on Pages 1 and 2 of "The Cuban Report", FIDEL CASTRO is quoted as having announced on "Sunday" that: "We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. U. S. leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe". b6 b7C

[redacted] added that a Spanish version of the above information is going to be read by himself to an expected audience of 100 Cuban refugees at a DRE-sponsored meeting in the Parish Hall of Our Lady Help of Christians, 512 South 20th Avenue, Los Angeles, on November 27, 1963.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
December 4, 1963

COMMITTEE PRO-REFERENDUM

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] California, a Cuban citizen, employed as a radio commentator on the Spanish language radio station KWKW, advised on November 23, 1963, that a Committee Pro-Referendum has come into existence under the leadership of Jose M. Bosch, head of the Bacardi Company, in Miami, Florida, and his associate [redacted] friend of Rivero; and that [redacted] had asked him to act as the Committee's delegate in Los Angeles. He said that the purpose of the Committee is to obtain as complete a list of Cuban refugees in this country as circumstances permit, with view to presenting to them an opportunity to elect five prominent men to represent them and through them unify their aspirations for their native country. He added that the ballots would be distributed to the refugees on the list by an organization (not specified) in New York. He said that he is sufficiently interested in the project to want five or so reliable Cuban refugees to assist him locally on a full time basis to complete the listing in Los Angeles; that he already has a master list of the refugees connected with the local Catholic Cuban Center, of which he is president.

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9-Bureau
1-New York
2-Miami
2-Angeles (105-NEW)
(1 - 105-6516, ANTI - FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

WJM:RC
(14) RC
1c in 105-15857

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105-6516-247

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-) 12/6/63

SA [redacted] b6 b7C

MANUEL RAY;
JUNTA REVOLUCIONARIA CUBANA
("JURE")
IS - CUBA

OO: Miami

b6
b7C

By letter dated 11/21/63 [redacted] of the "Public Relations Committee of the July 26th Movement of Los Angeles", informed SA [redacted] that the Los Angeles delegation of "Jure" was going to hold a meeting at the Armenian Center, 1501 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, on Sunday, 12/8/63, at which MANUEL RAY would be the principal speaker, and that after the meeting RAY was scheduled to speak at "several universities and colleges in this area." With the letter was enclosed a two-page "Biography of Engineer MANUEL RAY" prepared by the Los Angeles delegation of "Jure."

The above mentioned letter is being retained in the file on [redacted] while the printed "biography" is being retained in the captioned file.

1 - 105-6516 (ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
1 - 105-8366 [redacted] b6 b7C

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FBI — LOS ANGELES

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

C

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/4/63

SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-NEW)

COMMITTEE PRO-REFERENDUM
IS - CUBA

OO: Miami

Enclosed for the Bureau, Miami and New York are copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above at Los Angeles containing information volunteered by FILIBERTO RIVERO to SA [redacted] on November 23, 1963, RIVERO identifying himself as the "delegate" in Los Angeles of the captioned organization led by JOSE M. BOSCH of Miami, Florida. RIVERO further identified himself as the husband of the actress, JUDY CANOVA, and offered to be of whatever assistance he could to this Office, furnishing his residence telephone number as HO 7-2698 and office telephone number as HO 2-4286, his office being located at 6715 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood. b6 b7C

Unless advised to the contrary by Bureau, no further action is being taken by this Office.

2 - Bureau (Encls. - 9) (Registered)
1 - New York (Encl. - 1) (Registered)
2 - Miami (Encls. - 2) (Registered)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 105-6516, ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
WJM:RC
(7)

105-15857

SEARCHED
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SERIALIZED
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OPEN AND RUC ON THIS

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

12/7/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-6516)

RE: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA
(OO: MIAMI)

On 12/3/63 [redacted] of the pro-CASTRO "Public Relations Committee, the July 26th of Los Angeles" and presently director of public relations for the Los Angeles delegation of the anti-CASTRO "Junta Revolucionaria Cubana" (JURE), advised SA [redacted] that the Los Angeles delegation of JURE is holding a meeting at the Armenian Center, 1501 West Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, on Sunday, 12/8/63, at which MANUEL RAY will be the principal speaker and that RAY would subsequently speak at several universities and colleges in the Los Angeles area.

b6
b7C

The above is for the information of the Bureau and interested offices.

3 - Bureau (109-584)(AM-REGISTERED)
1 - Miami (105-1742)(AM-REG)
1 - San Juan (Info)(AM-REG)
2 - Los Angeles

WJM/jm
(6)

AIRTEL

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED —
FILED — 245

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15817) 12/9/63

SA [redacted] b6 b7C

DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO ESTUDIANTIL (DRE)
(STUDENT REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE)
IS - CUBA

OO: MIAMI

On 11/27/63 information was received from PHIL RIVERO, President of the (Catholic) Cuban Center, that [redacted] telephone [redacted] the local delegate of the captioned organization, planned to make an announcement of information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the assassin of President KENNEDY, which had been received from Miami, at a meeting in the parish hall of Our Lady of Help of Christians, Avenue 20 and Main Street, Los Angeles, on that same night. b6 b7C

On 11/27/63 SA ROBERT H. KARL and the writer interviewed [redacted] above address, with results set forth on the attached two-page mimeographed "insert" for file 89-75. The interviewing agents found [redacted] to be very cooperative and conversant with the English language. He also furnished a copy of a letter of the local DRE delegation concerning the above mentioned affair, and mentioning remarks would be directed to the audience by "our Secretary-General in exile, LUIS FERNANDEZ ROCHA". This item is also attached. b6 b7C

(1) - 105-6516 (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

WJM/tjs
(2)

105-6516-246

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
6 FBI — LOS ANGELES

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

C&R

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-6516) DATE: 12/9/63

FROM : SA [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IS - CUBA

Father WILLIAM G. HUDSON, 1400 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, who is in charge of the (Catholic) Cuban Center, advised on 11/23/63 that at the last previous meeting of the Cuban Center there were 700 Cuban refugees present. He added that [redacted] who is the President of the Cuban Center, is very conversant with anti-CASTRO activities. b6 b7C

[redacted] telephone [redacted] advised 11/27/63 that in summary, the anti-CASTRO movements in the U.S. are generally split into three main groupings: a left-wing group, whose principal exponent is the organization "JURE" headed by MANUEL RAY, a right-wing group headed principally by "Alpha 66" under the leadership of GUTIERREZ-MENOYO, and the political parties (in exile), which in turn may be split logically into a left-wing and a right-wing, the latter being led by ex-President CARLOS PRIO-SOCORRO; that the left-wing organizations generally are getting together with a view to provoking an uprising in Cuba itself, whereas the right-wing organizations are generally sponsoring an army of liberation to invade Cuba. He said that the three centers of activity directed toward the not-too-distant overthrow of the CASTRO regime are the newly-organized Committee Pro-Referendum, which plans to solicit votes among Cuban refugees in this country for the selection of a five-man junta to control the anti-CASTRO movement as a whole, "Alpha 66," which is attempting to unite all factions in the movement, and the mercenary army forming in Central America [redacted] b7E

[redacted] added that he had been recently contacted by a group of five persons, who came to one of the recent meetings of the "Cuban Center," saying they had heard him b6 b7C

1- 105-6516
1- [redacted] b7D
1- 105-13040 (CULTURAL CLUB)
1- 105-13351 (ALPHA 66)
1- 105- (JURE)
WJM:JM
(5)

105-6516-347
SEARCHED — INDEXED
SERIALIZED — FILED
DEC 7 1963
FBI — LOS ANGELES

broadcast (in an anti-CASTRO vein) on the radio, and invited him to visit the Latin American Cultural Club in Huntington Park; that when he told them that his anti-CASTRO views would probably provoke a quarrel, they replied that they were used to hearing every point of view expressed; but that on the advice of others, who told him that a group of Cubans who had "pushed away" from the mainstream of Cuban refugees had converged in the Latin American Cultural Club and warned him it might be unsafe to accept the mentioned invitation, he did not do so.

The above information was obtained under restricting circumstances and is not to be considered as fully representative of the information available concerning the captioned and related matters, and is being furnished for the primary purpose of indicating the type of information [redacted] can furnish. It is expected that in any active investigation of the captioned and related matters, [redacted] will be contacted for fuller details. According to Father HUDSON, [redacted] is apparently fully conversant with the anti-CASTRO picture in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

DEC 1 3 1963

COMANDOS "L"

[redacted] advised on November 29, 1963, that contributions to Comandos "L", the address of which is Post Office Box 66, Riverside Station, Miami, Florida, are made through one [redacted] of Financial Affairs; and that according to a letter of [redacted] dated November 16, 1963, the organization is represented in Los Angeles, California, by one [redacted] The recent letter from [redacted] bore the slogan, "Comandos 'L' es la Guerra!"

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9 - Bureau
2 - Miami
2 - Los Angeles (105-15846)
(1-105-6516) (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

WJM/dtr
(13)

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FILED

105-6516-248

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

DIRECTOR, FBI

DEC 1 3 1963

SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15846) (RUC)

COMANDOS "L"
IS - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies, and Miami two (2) copies, of a one (1) page letterhead memorandum containing information received by SA [redacted] [redacted] from [redacted] of Los Angeles, who was recently credited with a contribution to the captioned organization actually made by a friend in Miami, Florida.

b6
b7C

The above is for information purposes only, and no additional action is contemplated by this Office.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)
2 - Miami (Encls. 2)
2 - Los Angeles
(1-105-6516) (ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

WJM/dtv
(6)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

105-15846-299

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

12/14/63

AIRTEL

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)
SAC, MIAMI (105-1742)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-6516)

RE: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

OO: Miami

On the morning of 12/14/63, [redacted] residence [redacted] telephone [redacted] employed as [redacted] telephone [redacted] advised SA [redacted] by telephone in Spanish that Doctor CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, exiled former president of Cuba, was to arrive in Los Angeles by airplane at about 6:00 P.M. on 12/14/63, for the purpose of making a speech at the Wilshire Ebell Club on 12/15/63, and at the University of Southern California on 12/16/63, in Los Angeles. PRIO SOCARRAS was to arrive in Los Angeles from Miami, Florida, and he was to return to Miami on the evening of 12/16/63.

b6
b7C

[redacted] was very concerned about the safety of PRIO SOCARRAS while in Los Angeles, and he was desirous of knowing if the FBI could afford PRIO SOCARRAS a body guard, and if FBI Agents could be assigned to protect him while he was making his speeches in Los Angeles. [redacted] advised that he personally has received several anonymous telephone calls at his residence, and one at his employment, of a non-specific nature, which implied that PRIO SOCARRAS would not be making many more speeches and that these would be his last. He added that obscene words were used in these calls, and he was unable to make any identification regarding the individuals who called.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - Miami (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 109-11)

FER:jab
&(7)

AIRTEL

SEARCHED —
INDEXED —
SERIALIZED
FILED

105-6516-258

[redacted] advised that he has been in Los Angeles since 7/7/63, for the purpose of organizing Cubans against FIDEL CASTRO, and that he is an appointed delegate of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS in the Los Angeles area. He added that he was attempting to accumulate information regarding those Cubans who are Communists and sympathetic to FIDEL CASTRO, but that he is not in a position to furnish such information yet because first he wants to be sure of his facts. He has heard many allegations that in Huntington Park, California, there are Cuban elements who are sympathetic to CASTRO. b6 b7C

It was explained to [redacted] that a personal bodyguard could not be furnished PRIO SOCARRAS, and that the possibility that violence might occur when his speeches are given should be made known to the local police. [redacted] advised that the Los Angeles Police Department had been notified and put on guard.

[redacted] stated that CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS would be staying at the Beverly Crest Hotel in Los Angeles, because the management of this hotel was friendly to him, and that PRIO SOCARRAS was traveling alone. [redacted] advised that he would recontact the Los Angeles Office for any other alert or emergency which might arise. b6 b7C

Officer [redacted] of the Business Office, Los Angeles Police Department, was notified after the above information was received. [redacted] stated that the Los Angeles Police Department had been alerted toward the possible picketing of PRIO SOCARRAS's speeches, as well as possible violence, but that the above information would also be brought to the attention of the Commander of the Venice Division, Los Angeles Police Department, who was handling this matter. b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

December 19, 1963

SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 19, 1963, that [redacted] delegate of Alpha 66 in Los Angeles, California, held a news conference at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel in Hollywood on December 18, 1963, during which he stated that plans are now complete for a revolutionary invasion of Cuba coordinated with an internal uprising by next March, that the revolution will be led by the three anti-CASTRO forces, Alpha 66, Second National Front of Escambray and Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo, and that the operation will be led by Major ELOY GUTIERREZ MENOYO, now in Miami, and will be conducted without assistance from the United States. The source added that the news conference received publicity on local radio and television news broadcasts on December 18, 1963.

b6
b7C

The "Los Angeles Times" newspaper dated December 19, 1963, contained an article entitled "Castro Foes Planning Uprising and Invasion" concerning the above-mentioned news conference, with RONDON quoted as saying: "What we are going to do is no longer a secret. CASTRO knows we are coming, but he doesn't know when or how. However, he can expect us by March." "This will not be just another hit-and-run attack such as Alpha 66 has conducted in the past. This will be a big operation. We are going in to stay."

The article adds that: "RONDON said a force large enough to hold off communist resistance has been selected, trained and equipped for the assault and that 'many men' have quietly left California for a jumping off point which he refused to identify." "RONDON...refused to disclose how many men, how much equipment or how much money the group has."

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105-6516-25

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

CXR

12/19/63

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-112098)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-13351)

SUBJECT: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF
ESCAMBRAY
(OPERATION ALPHA 66)
IS - CUBA
RA - CUBA
(OO: MIAMI)

Re LosAngeles rad to Bureau, 12/19/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau and interested offices are copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above setting forth information regarding a news conference conducted by the delegate of Alpha 66 in Los Angeles on 12/18/63. The source mentioned in the first paragraph of the letterhead memo is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA [redacted] on 12/19/63. b6 b7C b7D

3- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2- Miami (105-6243) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1- Houston (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- San Francisco (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1- Tampa (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
3- Los Angeles
(1- 105-6516, ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)

WJM/jm
(12)

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

105-6516-252

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Miami, Florida
November 11, 1963

Fellow citizen:

Ninety-seven of us Democratic Cuban young men and women from all walks of live have sworn to give our father land Military Intelligence Service to protect it, when it recovers its liberty from the hidden Communist danger. We have secretly organized with the name of Asirios and we are located in nineteen cities in America including some in Cuba. We take this opportunity to send you the following information:

"All across the Yucatan there have been introduced from Havana Cuba numerous Communist agents into Central America and into Mexico proper, helped by Mexican leftist elements. Some of these agents cross the United States border provided with true documents or falsified ones and get settled in a large city in the West in order later to be sent to New York, Porto Rico, and here to Miami.

"Carlos Franqui, the director of revolution, Castros communist newspaper organ of opinion, has been sent in exile in order to direct the propaganda against the Central America plain, expecially against Somoza. Franqui has put himself in contact immediately with Manuel Ray the top man of JURE but he remains in France from where he directs everything. Agents visit him there in order to receive instructions. He brought anunknown quantity of money to use it in buying or bribing newspaper men and directors of certain revolutionary organizations. Since he comes with the charge of producing a failure in the invasion which is being prepared to overthrow the Castro Government.

"It has been found out that for a long time food has been being sent to feed El Castro and those responsible in the Communist Government of Cuba from Miami, New York,

105-6516-253

and Los Angeles and it has been determined that elements belonging to JURE are sending this food. In the Havana post office and in other cities the packages are received by rather unknown persons.

"The money which many duped Cubans give to JURE by way of purchase of bonds is destined to underwrite expenses of Communist agents in America and to be saved in part for the electorial campaign if the Communist regime in Cuba falls.

"From creditable sources we have been able to find out that all of the persons who have registered in the Revolutionary JUNTA (JURE) or who visit their meetings are indexed in the files of the FBI.

"In New York a Cuban newspaper man has compromising documents concerning the Communist activities of the enginere Manuel Ray, and he assures that he will probably stand as soon as he collects other evidence. Part of these documents seem to come from Rays private secretary when he was surprised with a memorandum book of G 2 and Communist Propaganda in his house."

Signed AsIrIoS

Tiglalhpileses, Sargon, and Senaquerib

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

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SAC, Los Angeles (105-New)
(105-8366)(105-6516)(105-9491)

December 20, 1963

Director, FBI

MANUEL RAY
IS-CUBA
OO:MIAMI

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 12/5/63.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

1 - Miami - Enclosure
1 - New York - Enclosure

105-6516-254

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FBI—LOS ANGELES

Enc. (6)

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DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADG/F64M92K24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
December 24, 1963

CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS

[redacted] b6 b7C
Los Angeles, California, advised on December 14, 1963, that he is the Delegate of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Autentico) in Los Angeles, which party is led by Dr. CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS of Miami, Florida. He said that Dr. PRIO's visit to Los Angeles to speak at the Wilshire-Ebell Theater on December 15, 1963, and at the University of Southern California on December 16, 1963, was widely known among local Cubans, and that in connection with these scheduled speeches, he had received several anonymous telephone calls at both his residence and place of employment, presumably from local pro-CASTRO Cubans, who had indulged in obscene language and remarked that Dr. PRIO would not be making any more speeches; that these would be his last. He said that they, however, appeared to purposely avoid making any specific threats against Dr. PRIO. He added that he had already contacted the Los Angeles Police Department in an effort to arrange for police protection for Dr. PRIO.

Officer [redacted] Los Angeles Police Department, advised on December 14, 1963, that the Los Angeles Police Department had already been alerted to the possibility of violence in connection with Dr. PRIO's visit and was taking the necessary steps to prevent such. b6 b7C

[redacted] (above) advised on December 23, 1963, that the details of Dr. PRIO's speech at the Wilshire-Ebell Theater in Los Angeles on December 15, 1963, was excellently

12 - Bureau (109-430)(AM - REGISTERED)
2 - Miami (AM - REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles (109-11)
(1 - 105-6516)(ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
WJM:nlb
(16)

SEARCHED —
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SERIALIZED JW
FILED JW

105-6516-255

reported in an article which appeared in a subsequent issue of the Los Angeles Spanish language newspaper "La Opinion."

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2014 BY ADC/F64M92K24

C

12/24/63

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-430)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (109-11)(P)

ATTENTION: FBI Laboratory - Translation Section

RE: CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS
IS-CUBA

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 12/14/63, captioned "ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES," and Bureau airtel to Los Angeles dated 12/19/63, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Miami are copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above at Los Angeles, setting forth information obtained by SA FREDERICK E. RODERICK, as requested by the Bureau, but not including details of Dr. PRIO's speech in Los Angeles on 12/15/63. [redacted] of the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (Autentico) in Los Angeles, advised SA's RODERICK and [redacted] on 12/23/63 that Dr. PRIO's speech on 12/15/63 was excellently covered in an article which appeared in a subsequent issue of the Spanish language Los Angeles newspaper "La Opinion." Also enclosed for the Bureau therefor is Page 3 of "La Opinion," dated 12/17/63, on which appears an article entitled "PRIO SOCARRAS defiende el 'Plan Centro-americano'" by OCTAVIO R. COSTA, Editor.

b6
b7C

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to have the above-mentioned newspaper article translated from the Spanish and made available to the Los Angeles Office for submission in letter-head form.

4 - Bureau (AM - REGISTERED)(Encs.-13)
2 - Miami (Encs.-2)(AM-REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles (1 - 105-6516)(ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES)
WJN:nlb
(8)

AIRTEL

105-6516-256

Miami, Florida
Noviembre 11 de 1963

Compatriota:

Noventa y siete hombres y mujeres jovenes, cubanos y democratas, procedentes de los sectores profesionales, militares, obreros, artisticos y estudiantiles nos hemos comprometido a prestar a nuestra patria un servicio de inteligencia militar para protegerla, cuando recobre su libertad, del peligro comunista oculto. Nos hemos organizado secretamente con el nombre de ASIRIOS y estamos situados en diecinueve ciudades de America incluyendo algunas de Cuba. En esta oportunidad le enviamos las informaciones siguientes:

"A traves de Yucatan, se han introducido desde La Habana numerosos agentes comunistas en centroamerica y en el propio Mexico, ayudados por elementos mexicanos de izquierda. Algunos de esos agentes cruzan la frontera con Estados Unidos provistos de documentos verdaderos o falsificados y son aclimatados en una ciudad grande del oeste para luego enviarlos a New York, Puerto Rico y aqui a Miami."

"Carlos Franqui, director de Revolucion, el periodico comunista organo de opinion de Castro, ha sido enviado al exilio para dirigir la propaganda contra el plan centroamericano, especialmente a Somoza. Franqui se puso en contacto enseguida con Manuel Ray, jerarca del JURE, pero permanece en Francia desde donde dirige todo. Agentes lo visitan para recibir instrucciones. Trajo una cantidad de dinero no conocida para emplearlo en comprar o sobornar periodistas y dirigentes de ciertas organizaciones revolucionarias, pues trae la encomienda de hacer fracasar la invasion que se esta preparando para derribar al gobierno castrista.

Se ha podido conocer que a Fidel Castro y a los responsables del gobierno comunista de Cuba se le envia desde hace mucho tiempo comida desde los Estados Unidos desde la ciudad de Miami, New York y Los Angeles, asegurandose que la envian elementos pertenecientes al JURE. En el correo de La Habana y otras ciudades, los paquetes son recibidos por personas poco notorias.

El dinero que muchos cubanos candidos le dan al JURE, por la via de la compra de bonos, es destinado a sufragar los gastos de agentes comunistas en America y a reservarse-una parte- para la campana electoral si cae el regimen comunista de Cuba.

"En fuentes que nos merecen credito, hemos podido conocer que todas las personas que se han inscrito en la Junta Revolucionaria (JURE) o que visitan sus reuniones, estan registradas en los archivos del FBI".

"En New York, un periodista cubano tiene documentos comprometedores sobre las actividades comunistas del Ingeniero Manuel Ray, asegurandose que los dara a conocer tan pronto reuna otras pruebas". Parte de esos documentos parecen proceder del secretario particular de Ray, cuando fue sorprendido con un carnet del G2 y propaganda comunista en su casa".

AsIrIoS

Tiglathpileser, Sargon, Senaquerib